The CRISIS

Vol. 22—No. 1 MAY, 1921 Whole No. 127

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 22—No. 1 MAY, 1921 Whole No. 127

PICTURES

Page

COVER. THE CHEVALIER SAINT-GEORGE.
THE BLACK SWAN. Hilda Rue Wilkinson 13
THE LIBERIAN COMMISSION TO AMERICA 19
MEN OF THE MONTH 23

ARTICLES

SAINT-GEORGE, CHEVALIER OF FRANCE. Jessie Fauset 9
THE BLACK SWAN. A Story. Maria Moravsky. Illustrated 12
FOR ETHIOPIA. A Poem. Bessie Brent Madison 17
SUNSET. A Poem. Mary Effie Lee 17
WAITING. A Poem. James Waldo Fawcett 17
OUR VALIANT MARINES 21

DEPARTMENTS

OPINION 5
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE 18
MEN OF THE MONTH 22
THE LOOKING GLASS 24
THE HORIZON 31

THE JUNE CRISIS

The *June* CRISIS will tell how Charleston, S. C., got rid of her Southern white public school teachers. The *July* CRISIS is our annual Education Number. We want pictures of college graduates. High School graduates should send their pictures to *The Brownies' Book*.

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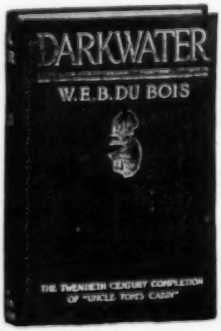

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 22. No. 1 MAY, 1921 Whole No. 127

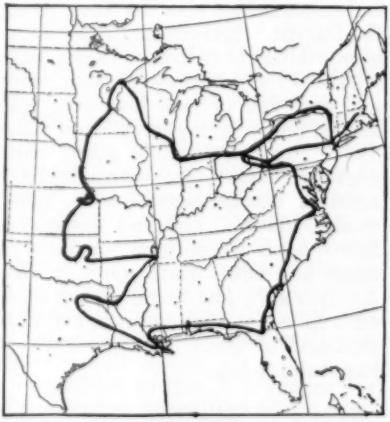
Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

ATLANTIS

ONE of the greatest events in the history of the Negro race is the announced publication in Germany of fifteen volumes of African folk-tales and poetry. It is to be edited by Leo Frobenius and is called "Atlantis". We translate literally from the announcement:

"During many years of exploration, Leo Frobenius has gathered these documents and now at last, sifted and arranged, they are ready for their first complete publication. The blameless Ethiopians, 'Beloved of the Gods', awake again in this strikingly magnificent poetry of Africa, which hitherto was hardly dreamed of. The discovery of primitive Negro art is now followed by this revelation of Negro literature. It pictures in surprising colors clear-thinking men with depth of soul; peoples with pure sereнity of mind; poets of astonishing deftness. Here humanity speaks with worldwide feeling; here are wonderful motifs, from a field unspoiled by the hundreds of Romance and European poets on stage or vaudeville; in tale on tale here pulses a strikingly original style glistening in its peculiar beauty like the pillars of a classic temple."

This monumental work must be immediately translated and published in English. The N. A. A. C. P. and the Pan-African Congress will see that this is done. If you are interested and know of persons able and willing to aid this great patriotic and humanitarian service, please write THE CRISIS.



Journey of Dr. DuBois From Fitchburg, Mass., by Way of Charleston, New Orleans, Oklahoma and Duluth to New York—7,000 Miles With 38 Lectures Before Audiences Aggregating 20,000 People.

PAN-AFRICA

THERE are powerful groups of Negroes all over the world. Their men of light and leading should know each other and take counsel for further co-operation. The centers nearest the largest number of these groups are London and Paris. A Second Pan-African Congress will meet in London August 28 and 29; at the Palais Mondial, Brussels, August 31, September 1 and 2; and at Paris, September 4 and 5. Write for further information.

7000

I HAVE been journeying seven thousand miles: from Bunker Hill to Pittsburg and the Valley of the Shadow of Steal; from Hampton Roads to Fort Sumter,

and from the Oranges of Florida to New Orleans. I have seen the Father of Waters from mouth to source, together with the Oil Bungalows of Oklahoma, the Sands of Texas and the Winds of Kansas. Bull, Palafox and State Streets, Canal, West Broad and Beale Avenue, have guided my feet. I have felt the Spring blushing in Louisiana and seen the Snow flying in Duluth. But through all these minor things have loomed faces: dark, wistful faces; eyes sweet with pain; and ears full of loud laughter; cosy homes, lynching, lovely children, "Jim Crow" cars (4,000 miles and 5 white nights in them), slave-songs and the snarl of human beasts—hope, caste, wealth, slavery, grit and despair in 20,000 souls whose eyes met mine in doubt and silent questioning, in sudden sympathy and tears. Seven thousand miles in Afro-America and four thousand of them "Jim-Crowed". I have tales to tell.

SLAVERY

SLAVERY still exists in the United States. In the courts of Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, human beings are daily sold into slavery to men like the murderer Williams of Jasper County, Georgia. Throughout the South—but especially in the Mississippi and Red River bottoms, from Memphis south; in middle and south Georgia and Alabama; and in the Brazos bottoms of Texas—Negroes are held today in as complete and awful and soul destroying slavery as they were in 1860. Their overseers ride with guns and whips; their women are prostitutes to white owners and drivers; their children are trained in ignorance, immorality and crime.

Every Southerner knows this. The States know it. The Government knows it. Distinguished Southerners are getting wealthy on the system; the Southern White Church is sending missionaries to Africa on its proceeds; lovely young white ladies are being finished in exclusive schools on its dirty blood profits; and yet it goes on and on and on, and it will go on until one day its red upheaval will shake the civilized world.

But there comes a ray of hope. Georgia is to be congratulated on the conviction of Williams for murder, and for the fine spirit of press and people that stand behind it. The Atlanta Committee on Church Coöperation calls the conviction "Georgia's message to the Negro and to the world that this Christian State, whatever may have been conditions in the past in sore spots within her borders, will in the future do justice to the Negro"; and the Atlanta *Georgian* adds "Georgia has renewed her sacred pledge to civilization."

Amen! And the Negro stands ready to recognize and appreciate every act of Justice done by the white South.

INTER-RACIAL COMITY

THERE are persons who assume that the N. A. A. C. P. and particularly the CRISIS are opposed to the Inter-racial Committees in the South and to any efforts of white Southerners to settle the problems of race. This is a singular misapprehension. On the contrary, we count it as one of the great results of the N. A. A. C. P., that its persistent fight in the last ten years has aroused and even compelled the South to attempt its own internal reform Can we not remember the day, but 20 years since, when conferences on the Negro were confined to white men because white Southerners would not sit with Negroes? That day is gone and gone forever, and the N. A. A. C. P. prepared its passports.

The Inter-racial movement sprang from the fight we have made. If it accomplishes anything, it will be because of our continued and persistent fighting. If it fails, it will show the

need of redoubled effort on our part. If lulled by false hope and vague promises, we cease our vigilant effort, the Inter-racial movement would drop dead before the cry: "The Negroes are satisfied; why stir up trouble!"

This has been the history of all such movements in the past. If the present movement succeeds (and God grant it may) it will be because the N. A. A. C. P. neither slumbers nor sleeps but keeps to its God-appointed task of making every black slave in the United States dissatisfied with his slavery, and every white slave-driver conscious of his guilt.

Meantime, may we not advise our Inter-racial friends,—do not fill your committees with "pussy footers" like Robert Moton or "white-folks' Niggers" like Isaac Fisher. Get more real black men who dare to look you in the eye and speak the truth and who refuse to fawn and lie. An ounce of truth outweighs a ton of impudence. Do not seek to mislead or lull the Negro with ancient platitudes and generalities. Let your "black mammy" sleep and show your "best friendship" by deeds and not words. Do something. Do not dodge and duck. Face the fundamental problems: the Vote, the "Jim-Crow" car, Peonage and Mob-law.

THE PRESIDENT

THE bourbons have put the question up to Mr. Harding sooner than we had anticipated. The issue is clearly drawn: 500 clerks in the Bureau of the Registry of the Treasury do not want as chief any person of Negro descent. They refuse to consider any man or woman, however educated, gifted or fitted for the place, if his or her grandmother was of African descent. They do not object to any ignorant scoundrel, if only he be "white"! Can you conceive such a stand? How will Mr. Harding meet it?

Meantime, how are we meeting it? Not in the wisest way. In the first place, our politicians have not learned much in the last decade. We had hoped that the intelligent conduct of the Negro voter during the war and in the last campaign, added to the great critical problems facing our race, would lead to a dignified plan of action in conduct and demand after the new President's accession.

Such a plan would have included a clear statement to the administration that the Negro expects action and not blarney from the Republican party, and that unless the party in possession of all three branches of government takes steps legally to stop lynching, to abolish inter-state "Jim-Crow" travel, to aid common school education and to emancipate our brothers in Haiti and Liberia—that unless Republicans do these things or make earnest effort to begin their doing, the Negro vote will go to the Labor or Socialist parties in the very near future.

In addition to this, it is proper for colored leaders in the Republican campaign to suggest certain colored men whose fitness and character entitle them to consideration for appointment to office. First and foremost among such recommendations should have been Dr. George E. Haynes, the trained colored student whose scientific work in the Department of Labor has already been so notable. He should have been given more money, scope and power. Instead of this, politicians have already succeeded in getting the Secretary of Labor to promise to oust Haynes forthwith so as to open a few clerkships for "the boys"!

Amid all this the President's message comes as a clear voice. Against lynching there is the strongest pronouncement ever made by a President; and the general tone on race matters is finer than Roosevelt's vague generalities and Wilson's stentorian silences.

Let us respond with an unselfish-

ness so patent and a breadth of vision so evident that the silly protesters against race ability will be shamed to silence.

THE DRIVE

AGAIN the pendulum has swung: it is no longer a question of educating the Negro to his just demands as an American citizen. He has ceased to be beguiled by the silly philosophy that a voteless, spineless suppliant who owns a three-story brick house is going to command anybody's respect.

But today comes the question of practical, efficient means of getting the rights which he has at last been persuaded he wants.

Into the field have jumped a hoard of scoundrels and bubble-blowers, ready to conquer Africa, join the Russian revolution, and vote in the Kingdom of God tomorrow. It is without doubt certain that Africa will some day belong to the Africans; that steamship lines and grocery stores, properly organized and run, are excellent civilizers; and that we are in desperate need today of organized industry and organized righteousness. But what are the practical steps to these things? By yelling? By pouring out invective and vituperation against all white folk? By collecting the pennies of the ignorant poor in shovelsful and refusing to account for them, save with bombast and lies?

Or is it reason and decency to unite on a program which says: the battle of Negro rights is to be fought right here in America; that here we must unite to fight lynching and "Jim-Crow" cars, to settle our status in the courts, to put our children in school and maintain our free ballot.

Far from being discouraged in the fight, we are daily more and more triumphant. Yesterday 1,650 Negro women voted in New Orleans. Never since 1876 have so many Negroes voted in the South as in the last election. Our fight for right has the enemy on the run. He has had to retreat to mob violence, secret and silly mummery, clumsy and hypocritical promises. Twenty-five years more of the intelligent fighting that the N. A. A. C. P. has led will make the black man in the United States free and equal.

Our enemies know this. They are scared. They are hastening to lay down a barrage of suspicion and personal bickering. They are encouraging and advertising any and all crazy schemes, to cut and run from the hard and bloody battle here, to Africa and the South Seas. Africa needs her children, but she needs them triumphant, victorious, and not as poverty-stricken and cowering refugees.

Are we going to be misled fools, or are we going to put a quarter of a million level-headed, determined and unwavering black men and women back of the N. A. A. C. P. to continue the battle so nobly and successfully begun? Answer, black folk of America, this month!

ANTI-LYNCHING LEGISLATION

DURING the last five years the N. A. A. C. P. has carried on a campaign against lynching, conducted in accordance with the most approved methods of publicity. This campaign has been financed by philanthropists North and South, and black and white, and by widespread popular subscription. We have never heard any serious criticism of our campaign save, naturally, from those who oppose any effort to defend and emancipate black folk.

Our accomplishment from all our effort may thus be summarized:

(1) Investigated more than a score of lynchings and race riots
(2) Kept an accurate record of lynchings
(3) Published the only statistical study of lynchings ever compiled
(4) Sent 4,462,899 copies of the CRISIS to every state in the Union and to every country on the globe
(5) Sent out hundreds of news releases. During the year of 1920 alone 131 press stories were sent out from the National Office

(6) Held more than 2,000 public meetings, attended by more than 3,000,000 people, at which speakers acquainted the audiences with the facts about lynchings
(7) Sent literature on lynching, with actual photographs of lynchings and burnings at the stake, all over the civilized world
(8) Fought successfully three notable exfradition cases when attempts were made to carry colored men accused of crimes from Northern States back to sections of the South where the men would probably have been lynched
(9) Held in New York City in May, 1919, a great and successful conference against lynching. The call for this conference was signed by 120 of the leading citizens of the country, 20 of them from Southern States. The number included 5 governors, 4 ex-governors, members of Congress, judges of the higher courts, members of the President's cabinet, and other men and women prominent in the nation's affairs
(10) Issued the "Address to the Nation
(11) Raised and expended since 1911 in the fight against lynching $33,928.56 this amount being spent for investigations, printing and publicity of all kinds, meetings and conferences
(12) Secured the passage of a law in Kentucky providing for the punishment of any peace officer who allows a prisoner to be taken from him and lynched
(13) Secured the introduction of anti-lynching bills in both houses of Congress. For the first time the House Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably on such a bill during the second session of the 66th Congress
(14) Presented to committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives of Congress, through its representatives, evidence and testimony showing the necessity of a Federal law against lynching
(15) Furnished lawyers to defend colored men involved in lynching cases; secured the acquittal, for example, of 12 of 13 colored men arrested in connection with the lynchings at Duluth, Minn., in June 1920, totally disproving the charge that criminal assault on a young girl had been committed by any of the three men lynched; defended since October, 1919, 12 men sentenced to death and 67 to prison terms, thus preventing a legal lynching in Phillips County, Ark.

In addition to these things we have freely given help and information to other organizations, and when the colored Republican campaign committee asked the aid of our legal department in drawing an anti-lynching bill, we freely and gladly gave it.

We are surprised and disappointed, therefore, to receive from Perry Howard an appeal for funds to finance a new organization to push an anti-lynching bill. This move is defensible only if the methods and aims of the N. A. A. C. P. in the anti-lynching campaign were failing. But this new organization is pushing practically the same bill by identical methods.

Is not this move, therefore, the same futile division of effort and clouding of issues which continually misleads and discourages the Negroes, and gives joy to the Bourbon South? Would not these gentlemen convince the public of their disinterested efforts if they supported established agencies and proven work rather than attempted to build on new lines and to risk all that has been gained without hope of doing more?

The strength of the N. A. A. C. P. has been its singleness of aim. We did not rescue Haiti in order to annex the $10,000 salary of the Haitian Minister; we are not fighting lynching in order to become Recorder of Deeds; and our promotion of business enterprise has no string on the Registry of the Treasury. This does not mean that we are unmindful of the right of competent black men to hold office,—indeed we strongly emphasize and maintain this right—but we insist that this is subordinate and unimportant beside our fight for freedom, and we refuse to have our most sacred right played with as pawns to official preferment.

SAINT-GEORGE, CHEVALIER OF FRANCE

JESSIE FAUSET

THERE is a street in Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, which since November, 1912, has borne the name Saint-George. The French have a charming and praiseworthy custom of paying practical homage to their heroes. One's mind might not connect up with a memorial wreath or a statue, but it is difficult to forbear recalling the memory of a man when one treads the street which bears his name.

The man who had this honor bestowed on him one hundred and seventy-seven years after he was born was Joseph Boulogne Saint-George, known in later years all over France as *le Chevalier de Saint-George*. He was born in 1745 in the town of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, and although he won his fame in Europe, the little town in the

tropics never forgot him and one day was glad to memorialize him. Saint-George was the son of a black woman and of a Frenchman, a comptroller-general, M. de Boulogne, who called his mulatto son Saint-George after the stateliest vessel in the harbor of Guadeloupe.

In spite of the wrong which Boulogne had inflicted on the child's mother, or perhaps because of it, he did all in his power to advance his son's interests. The latter was taken to France while still very young and placed under the care of the most famous and skilful teachers. Young Saint-George seems really to have been—to use an old-fashioned but effective expression—"a man of parts". He was not only remarkably versatile in his tastes and inclinations, but remarkably endowed with the ability to attain perfection in them. He skated admirably, shone as a marksman, sat and rode a horse with ease, and danced *à merveille*.

Yet these were only side issues with him. His real talents concerned themselves with fencing and music. And it is hard to think of any combination of gifts which would have so completely challenged the admiration of France. His fencing-master, La Boëssière, considered him among his few finest pupils, and his skill and accuracy in this art made it almost impossible for him to move without a host of admirers. In 1766 he crossed swords with the great Italian fencer, Faldoni. Evidently this was not to his disadvantage for his biographer, Laurencie, gives this as evidence of his prowess; while a passage in the *Memoirs du General Bon de Marbot* characterizes him as the strongest blade in France. Later when Saint-George met with reverses of fortune he made his skill with the foils stand him in good stead.

In spite of the time and devotion which must have been spent in order to bring about such a perfection in this art, it is on his skill as a musician, a violinist, that Saint-George's fame most rests. Yet it is interesting and inspiring to stop a minute to get a glimpse of the life which he led apart from his great calling.

Indubitably he was a man of the world and of fashion. His father had left him an income of from 7,000 to 8,000 *livres*, not much even in those days when money was worth more than it is now, but enough to make him independent. He spent, however, like a modern millionaire, frequented the finest society of Paris and—according to La Boëssière, "loved" (presumably the ladies), "and knew how to make himself loved". His nature was sympathetic, his manners engaging; he was an unfeigned sentimentalist and although Laurencie (but not his picture) speaks of him as "homely", he was very attractive to the women of his day. His feats won him admission everywhere.

During the years succeeding 1770 he paid really serious attention to his music. He had already studied composition with Gossec, who admired him greatly and in 1766 dedicated to him as Opus IX, "Six Trios for Two Violins and Bass." In the winter of 1772-1773 he played at the *Concert des Amateurs* two concertos of his own for violin with orchestra. The *Mercure*, an important paper of the time, spoke of these concertos highly, and later they acquired considerable vogue; yet they were only a beginning to be followed in June, 1773, by six string quartets. This is especially significant since Laurencie declares that Gossec and Saint-George were the first French musicians to write string quartets.

The *éclat* won by Saint-George as virtuoso and composer served to win him the coveted post of director of the *Concert des Amateurs*. Musical honors thronged on him. In 1775 he brought out through the publisher Bailleux, a series of concertos, to be followed by the end of the year with a collection of *Symphonies concertantes*. It is pleasant to know that Gossec, now director of the *Concert Spirituel*, had one of these played on Christmas Day.

In 1777 his versatility took on a new turn and he essayed the theatre, presenting *Ernestine*, a comedy at the *Comédie Italienne*. The libretto was not worth mentioning but the music was excellent, bearing a distinct flavor of Gluck. Later he produced The Hunt (*La Chasse*), which succeeded fairly well. The most important feature in connection with this theatre adventure was that it brought him to the attention of Mme. de Montesson, wife of the Duke of Orleans, who attached him to her theatre. Also she gave him a position in the Duke's hunting establishment with the title of "Lieutenant of the Hunt of Pinci." He gained some little distinction

by acting not only in Madame de Montesson's theatre, but also on the private stage which the Marquise de La Montalembert had set up in her own home. Thus writing and acting Saint-George became a well-known theatrical figure. The manuscript score of his Anonymous Lover (*L'Amant Anonyme*) is still in the library of the Paris conservatory.

With the death of the Duke of Orleans, Saint-George lost his position in the hunt and with it a fair amount of his income. It was this occurrence which made him have recourse to his fencing in order to rehabilitate himself. From this time, 1775 to 1791, he seems to have lived between Paris and London, playing and fencing, it is true, and yet pursuing a course curiously checkered by adventure and political intrigue. It must be remembered that France at this point was passing through parlous times and the fortunes of Saint-George seem to have followed those of his beloved foster country.

There is an odd confusion and contradiction among the books and papers which mention him here. But what is plain is that in 1791 he was living in Lille and was a captain in the National Guard. Further proof of his versality! Moreover in 1792 "he raised a body of light troops under the name of 'Saint-George's Legion,' recruited among men of color"! This is easily the most amazing of his many amazing feats. One wonders where he found them!

Later he was arbitrarily removed, although the Mayor and city officials of Lille paid the highest possible tributes to his services and bravery. I think this broke his gallant spirit; his life thereafter seemed to lack motive. He wandered to Santo Domingo, took part in a revolt, was nearly killed, came back to Paris and lived in a condition almost poverty-stricken, due, one feels, to a lack of interest rather than to a lack of opportunity. When death came to him in June, 1799, he greeted it like a bewildered child weary for sleep.

Such an unusual, such an engaging and above all such an exotic figure could not fail to appeal to the imagination of a people like the French. Many a saying, many legend centred about that slender, graceful figure of the mysterious origin, of the great *réclame* gained from foil and violin. Roger Beauvoir inevitably makes him the hero of one of his novels, "Le Chevalier de Saint-Georges," and although his style is a trifle melodramatic, his statement of facts we are assured, is usually accurate. So the following paragraphs ought to give some idea of the status of Saint-George in his hey-day. Boullogne (the father of the real Saint-George had the same name with one l) has concealed his identity from the distinguished fencer, but on learning that the redoubtable Saint-Georges is to meet his white son Maurice (also natural) in a duel, he tells him his secret. We translate:

"'That day at Versailles,' said the old man, 'I was sitting beside the Duke of Burgundy, when on turning around I spied in the rear of the next box, a face which the gloom seemed to make still gloomier. At the first note of the violin, the face was uplifted, and I recognized a mulatto. I asked his name. Every one was amazed at my ignorance. "But he is all the rage; the finest gentlemen imitate him. The ladies wear his favorite colors; he is the life and pride of every party!" Nevertheless the sight of him caused in me an unspeakable revulsion. I had just recognized in him that son whom I had forced myself to abandon. My tawny sweetheart, his mother, had baptised her son under the name which this man bore, her letters had refused to let me ignore it. If, however, I confess, my thoughts ever turned toward that son, it was to think of him as a being doomed to share the humiliation of slaves, to semi-barbarism for his sole upbringing. I had not dreamed that he could ever shake aside the shame of his fetters. I trembled when I saw him; doubtless he would betray me by his transports, by his caresses. I became reassured, however, when I saw that he was unacquainted with a single fact of my life. "His mother", I said to myself, "Noëmi, angel that she is, would kill herself but she would not tell him that he is my son."'

"'Noëmi!' cried Saint-Georges, springing to his feet, deathly pale.

His wretched father continues. "'Only yesterday you were the butt of my sarcasm. Now you know the reason of my pitiless disdain. Today the idea of brother arming against brother, forces me to rend for you alone, this veil which your glance has never been able to pierce. Once more—you cannot fight with Maurice: both of you

are of my own blood! Surely you will not make betrayal of myself to you vain! Speak to me: I await at your hands the fate of your brother. . . .

"'What would you have me give you in return?'

"'The reparation of an injustice, the blotting out of all the wrongs which you have made my mother suffer.'

"'Saint-Georges!'

"'Do you hesitate? So shall I hesitat to recognize in Maurice a brother.'

"'You forget, Saint-Georges, that today you have entrenched on my confidence . . . you are, you shall always be my son!' . . .

"'Why should I acknowledge you as my father? I do not know you, Sir Comptroller-General, you are mistaken. I am merely a mulatto, a poor mulatto who knows only his mother! She alone reared me, she alone gave me shelter and bread! Leave me, sir! Leave me!'

"He seized his sword; he struck with his foot the door of the room . . . Noëmi was standing on the threshold.

"'Mother,' cried the Chevalier, 'he has told me everything, he is willing to acknowledge me as his son. Mother, you have your revenge!'"

I close the book with a sigh for the gallant, splendid figure, not one whit more gallant or splendid than his shining prototype!

THE BLACK SWAN

MARIA MORAVSKY

VANIA POLANOV, a student, meets the "Black Swan" in the park of Odessa, Russia. She is a dancer in the theatre, and as they talk she tells him, with changing countenance, of her dead Negro father in America whose memory she loves.

But Vania did not notice how she changed. His imagination was stirred by the word: Negro.

"A Negro?" he repeated, "so your father came from Africa like the *arap*[1] of Peter the Great? How wonderful! Was he an African prince? You look like a princess."

She looked at him questioningly. No, he was not sneering at her. Pure admiration and wonder sounded in his voice.

"Who was the colored man, you named?" she asked with shy curiosity.

"He was not a colored man, he was a genuine black, an African Prince. He was the great-grandfather of our most famous poet, Alexander Pushkin. Did you not see his statue on the Sea Boulevard?"

The girl recalled faintly a bust with the familiar curly head. Yes, the bronze figure on the boulevard looked much like her folks from Virginia. So the Russians honored a Negro? It seemed strange to her.

"Tell me more about it," she asked.

Vania willingly told her all he knew from the text books about the famous African and his descendant. How *arap* Ibrahim was made a favorite courtier of the Emperor and married a beautiful woman of the nobility. "She was the great-grandmother of Alexander Pushkin. He wrote wonderful poems, you know! I must recite some of them to you. People say that his songs were so full of joy because his ancestors came from sunny Africa."

The girl listened to Vania with deep excitement, as one who had been heartsick for years would listen to the news of possible cure.

"My father was not a prince," she said slowly with a strange, hopeful smile. "He was just a plain workingman. But he sang wonderfully! I will sing his favorite songs for you, if you like. Don't you really mind, that I am dark?"

"You are beautiful!" he exclaimed sincerely.

She believed in his admiration. Happy tears brightened her eyes. She turned her face up toward the moon and began to sing in a sweet low voice an old minstrel-song.

Vania listened attentively to the moaning melody, then took the guitar and tried to accompany her voice.

"I like it," he said softly. "It reminds me of our peasants' songs. Can you translate it into Russian?"

"I had better not. The words are too sad . . ."

She sighed and looked with regret at the reddening moon. "I must go home, it is getting late," she said.

[1]An ancient name for a Negro.

"Will you take me to my hotel? I suppose Smith is worrying why I have not yet returned. He is anxious for me, because I am his fortune. He makes his living presenting me . . . He is awfully afraid that I may marry some day."

Vania took her to the quiet summer *gostinnitza*, which stood in the peach garden near the *liman*. Before they parted he asked her shyly if she would be so kind as to come once more to the park of Hadji Bey.

"Of course! You will teach me the *Russkaya!* I will come next Saturday at noon."

Saying good-bye to the Black Swan, Vania put her little dark hand to his forehead. He wanted to convince himself that she was not a vision.

III.

When Vania came to school a few days later he heard great news: the Allies were going to leave the city.

"Their sailors mutinied. The Soviets will be here again!" said the boys. Vania did not take part in the discussion of these events. His soul was too full of the meeting with Black Swan. He could not think about anything else.

But they talked of her also! Large advertisements were pasted throughout the city announcing the arrival of "the great American dancer". The boys were very anxious to see her, but it was scarcely possible. The prices for tickets were prohibitive.

"Only the foreign soldiers can afford to pay so many roubles for a ticket!"

"They have real money, American dollars!" complained the boys with envy.

"Let us try to sneak in without tickets!" they planned.

Only a few of them could spend such a fortune in order to see the Black Swan. (She had put this name on the bills.) They promised solemnly to sit through only half of the performance, then go out and give their tickets to the others. "We will see her in two turns," they joked.

"Dancing Alone Under the Weeping Willow."

Vania had no money to go to the theatre. But he aroused common envy when he boasted:

"I saw her off the stage!"

"Lucky chap! People say she is a wonder! The American correspondent,—that clean-shaven man with short trousers and an 'eternal pen' who is always asking questions,—he saw her in Siberia and calls her a miracle"

Vania promised the boys to show them the Black Swan.

"You have planned to make bonfires tonight. We may light them in the park of Hadji Bey and ask the lady to join our party. I will meet her there."

"Look at him! Our *tihonia*[1] He has already a date with her!" wondered Vania's comrades.

"When the evening came and the boys arrived at the cool park, they saw the slim dark girl in black dress and scarlet slippers, dancing alone under the weeping willow. They lay noiselessly down on the grass and watched her in silence. The irrepressible Kolia could not restrain his admiration and shouted loudly:

"Fine! Splendid!"

The girl slipped away. Vania ran after her and explained that his friends wanted to see her very much. She was amused and pleased, but did not want to dance any more. She felt shy.

"It was not real dancing, you know. Just exercises. I practice here, because the hotel is too noisy."

The boys whispered:

"How dark she is! She looks like Abdullah, the African prize fighter, we saw last winter."

"Yes, but she is so much prettier!"

"Is she an African, too?"

"Maybe. Truly she dances beautifully!"

"This is good luck! We saw her without paying for tickets!"

They laughed. Black Swan complained.

"Vania, they are laughing at me!"

"Oh, no, impossible! They admire you! Nobody dares to laugh at you, *krasavitza!*[2]

She believed him. She wanted to be friendly with the boys. She helped them to gather the dry branches for the fire. Soon the bright flame mounted high, reddening the blue dimness of the moon-lit park, filling the air with warmth and smoke. The sparks dropped through the air like falling stars.

The boys jumped over the bonfires. Every high jump was greeted with shouts and laughter.

They wanted the Black Swan to join this wild entertainment.

"Come on, try! It is great fun. Girls do it quite often. Don't be so shy!"

But she did not enjoy the fires. A strange expression came over her face. a mixture of pity, pain, hatred . . . Her eyes aged suddenly, as if the inherited suffering of many generations had come to their surface . . . But nobody could read their look in the pale moonlight, dimmed with smoke.

They joked her, calling her a coward. They tried to prove by force that fire jumping is great fun. Two laughing boys grasped her arms and dragged her to the blazing, crackling heap.

She resisted with all her strength. As she saw the flame nearer, her eyes opened wider and wider, till they became two mirrors of horror.

She uttered a word in English. A cruel word, invented in America. The boys did not understand it. But such wild terror sounded in it, that they sobered at once and let her alone.

"What happened to you, little lady? Did they hurt you?" asked Vania anxiously, grasping her hand.

"No!" she whispered with lips grey like ashes.

"Were you scared? You look so distressed!" He spoke with gentle pity. Then turning toward the boys:

"You rascals! You must not handle a lady as if she were a boy."

The boys looked embarrassed. "We did not mean anything wrong." They muttered. "We just wanted to show her how to jump."

Vania tried to excuse his comrades:

"You must not mind them, *milaya*. They are rather rough, but they are good fellows. Please, don't be angry with us, my little swallow!"

At the sound of his gentle words tears came to her eyes. It was such a contrast with the terrible remembrance of the lynching! Her nerves could not stand it. She wept aloud on his shoulder.

"They burnt my father alive!" she repeated desperately. "The white people murdered my father!"

Vania was silent. He remembered the horrible stories printed in the papers, stories which he did not believe: Somewhere in America, in that free, highly civilized republic, black people were tortured and burnt alive like the witches of old . . . He thought then that the Russian newspaper men had invented these stories, because Americans started the intervention . . . He soon forgot them, for he was never much interested in politics and political lies.

But this was not a lie. A girl, weeping bitterly on his shoulder, whispered in his

[1]A little, quiet one.
[2]My beauty.

ear the cruel details of the deed . . . They did do it,—the Americans did it to her own father! He must believe!

Indignation stirred his heart. He tightened his fists. But he could only vaguely imagine the offenders, they were so far away . . . His anger faded soon. Vania could not hate strongly; he knew better how to pity.

Great pity overwhelmed his heart. He kissed the dark head resting helplessly on his shoulder and repeated the gentlest words he knew from the peasant's' love songs:

"My evening star, my flower-by-the-brook, my little soul!"

IV.

The story of Black Swan stirred Vania's peaceful mind as a heavy stone thrown in a calm lake . . . He thought with great sadness about the far away country where the people were so dark as not to understand that God created all races equal.

But he could not think long about any general problem. He had the soul of a child in spite of his nineteen years, and was very self-centered. So he put aside the question of how to "enlighten" America and tried to find salvation for the Black Swan.

"Certainly, you must never return to such a cruel country!" he declared. "You must stay here, in Russia. You will be made a citizen at once,—and we have equal suffrage, you know."

She sighed sadly. She remembered the news of coming Soviet rule.

"Odessa will soon be abandoned by the Allied troops," she said, "and then Ole would not stay here, of course. He says Russians cannot pay well for entertainment . . ."

"Leave him!"

"I cannot do that, dear. Ole Smith was always kind to me. You must not think that all Americans are cruel. He pays me well, buys me nice clothes and sends money to my mother. She lives in Paris,——we emigrated after that terrible thing occurred."

"You have worked enough for him. Did you not say the other day that he had made a fortune out of you? Don't pity such a big strong man. He can earn his living with his own hands."

Surely she longed to remain in Russia,—in the country where her race was not despised, where she was loved by a kind Russian boy. But she did not think it possible.

"How about my mother, Vania?"

"We will send her money. You may dance for the People's Theatre. Is it not a splendid idea? We appreciate good artists. Your mother may come here also."

"Oh, Vania, it would be splendid, but you forget that Russian money has no value abroad, and my mother could not get a passport to Russia . . . I don't believe there will be any peace with your country! And if I leave Smith, he would get angry and stop supporting my mother. Oh, I don't see any way of settling it!"

Despair sounded in her voice. The boy was silent for a long time. Neither of them noticed how far they went from the others. Vania's comrades called them several times, but in vain. Their plaintive songs were heard faintly from the distance. They left the park of Hadji Bey.

The moon was setting. The dry grass of *liman* smelt sweetly and strongly, awakening passionate desires. . . . The spell of the warm and scentful southern summer prevented Vania from thinking clearly. He just wanted to take this gentle girl in his arms and protect her from any evil. He bent to her and kissed slowly her great, mournful eyes. It seemed to him that she embodied all the scents of the dark southern night.

She returned his kisses. For the first time her lips touched his. He recalled the song about a starbeam that fell on the face of a lover . . .

"But we must think! Sit down, my little swallow, and let us decide what to do . . . You must not go away. I shall die if my Black Swan flies away from me!"

They could not come to any decision that night. They exchanged sweet smiles and enchanted looks, which have the same meaning for every race . . . They forgot all about the hatred dividing the maddened nations,—for them all the world was united by love.

After a sleepless night Vania formed a plan to save his Black Swan. He shared it with his comrades who had seen the dancer in the theatre and admired her.

"Wouldn't it be great to have her forever for the community theatre?" he asked.

"I think you want her for yourself as well as for the community—" teased his friend Kolia.

"Surely!" admitted Vania with boyish frankness. "I love her. Will you not help me?"

The boys shook hands with him and swore that they would do everything he asked.

The Black Swan was not only a good dancer, but also a good actress . . . One evening, after a meeting with Vania, who explained to her the plan of her rescue, she approached her impresario:

"Oh, Mr. Smith, I think I will never return home!"

"Why?"

"I have such dark presentments! I am afraid that I may die, or something terrible may happen to me! My mother always warned me not to go to this dangerous country!"

She sighed, "Promise me, if anything bad happens to me, you will not let her know! I don't want her to suffer."

"Don't be so depressed, girlie, or you will not dance well. Don't forget that tomorrow we have the performance at the military headquarters."

"I will try to be cheerful . . . But promise me, please, what I asked!"

"Why, certainly! I don't believe your superstitious forebodings, but if anything really happened I would send the old woman her money just the same every month, as I promised you before we came here."

"Oh, you are so kind, Mr. Smith."

"Not at all. You deserved it. We have worked so many seasons together . . . You are a very good girl, but you have moods too often."

"Can't I have moods from time to time? I am not a dancing machine!"

"All right, don't be cross! Want some amusement? You must get rid of the blues, you know . . ."

"Please, take me on a ride around the park, will you? It is such a beautiful night!"

"Not to-night. We will ride to-morrow before the performance, if you are a good girl."

That evening Vania found a little scrap of paper, shoved under the stone at the lake. It read:

"*To-morrow Evening, After Sunset.*

B. S."

V

A few days later, the American correspondent, sitting in the comfortable British Embassy, clicked out rapidly on his portable typewriter:

"*A terrible affair happened here last night An American dancer, known at home as 'Molly the Blackbird', was kidnapped by a gang of masked men. Her scarf was found near the lake in the suburban park. She was undoubtedly murdered, then the body was thrown into the water. No motive has been discovered for the crime; it seems quite meaningless. The only possible explanation is that the Russians, corrupted by communism, have grown so bloodthirsty as to . . .*"

There followed several paragraphs describing details of the mysterious murder. It was said, among other thrilling things, that heart-breaking cries had been heard from the lake by the guests of the nearby hotel. They supposed that the girl had been "tortured by the gang of hoodlums".

Not all of these details were invented by the industrious correspondent. People in the hotel did hear cries. But this is what really happened:

After the well-staged kidnapping scene, the boys took off their masks and Black Swan saw the fair young faces, smiling kindly at her.

"This is our future star!" said Vania triumphantly. "She has consented to dance in the People's Theatre. She is the best dancer you ever saw and she is my sweetheart!"

He put his hands on her shoulders and kissed her on both cheeks like a child.

Everyone of the boys shook hands with the "kidnapped" girl. They shouted: "Welcome to our community!"

"Long live Black Swan!"

"We hope you will be happy in Russia!"

All these friendly greetings flooded her heart with an unknown joy. She was famous and adored before in England and France, but those audiences had admired her as a toy. Here she was treated as a nearest friend, a sister.

The joy was almost unbearable. It verged on pain. She must express it or it would choke her! She wanted to dance. Oh, never before had she had such a fierce desire to dance!

She threw up her slim dark hands. Her body swayed rythmically. She was the living instrument on which joy played an eternal melody!

"Boys, attention! Black Swan is going to dance for us!"

It was Vania who said it. Russian Vania, her sweetheart! He who kissed her before his friends, he who was proud of her! Oh, she must dance beautifully!

She wanted to jump, to whirl madly, but she restrained herself. Not yet,—she remembered the words of her old Spanish

teacher: "Dancing must be harmonious."

She began to move slowly, like a swan just awakened by the first rays of sunrise. She lifted and lowered her arms, as if trying to fly. The long and wide sleeves of her black dress fluttered like real wings.

The boys watched her in silence. The red crescent moon arose above the bay. The dry grass of *liman*, rustling faintly under the sudden breeze, smelt like exhilarating incense. There was no music to accompany her dance, but the air was filled with unheard melody . . .

She moved more and more swiftly. It was difficult to watch her movements in the dim shining of the moon.

"Light!" commanded Vania.

The boys snatched their torches and lighted them hastily. Seven burning sticks were like seven flaming red lilies. Among those flowers of flame she floated,—the Black Swan in the pool of dreams. She dreamed Happiness!

She danced passionately! The shining black laces of her dress fluttered like feathers, raised by storm. The wind of unheard melody stirred them. Her body was music itself.

Her red shoes peeping through the feathery black laces completed the remarkable resemblance to the red-legged black swans from the park of Hadji Bey. She felt herself a bird, starting a long joyous flight! She *was* in truth a swan!

She could not restrain her mad joy any more. She needed sounds. But the night was silent. The melody of feeling was not enough. She wanted music, real music, real songs, or cries!

And then she uttered a shrill, long cry. It meant joy on the verge of pain. All the wild emotions of her African ancestors sounded in it. It recalled the first note of song, sung before the bonfires of victory, the barbaric song of unrestrained triumph!

She repeated it. Her cries startled the boys only for a short moment. Then, obeying the ancient instinct, they joined her like the flock of the wild swans answering the call of the leader.

These were the cries heard by the peaceful guests of the summer hotel on the night of "the mysterious murder".

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FOR ETHIOPIA

BESSIE BRENT MADISON

O DARK-SKINNED Mothers of America,
Who sit today, perhaps, with bowed down head,
Because your home is lonely since he left—
Leave all to God, and rise and smile instead;
Stretch forth the arms that nursed him as a child
And guided his dear feet in ways of truth,
Remembering how your love has glorified
And brightened all his earnest, hopeful youth.
Stretch forth your arms to Heaven, and say to Him:
"God, I have given my best, my all, to fight
In Freedom's holy name—to live or die,
Which seemeth best, for justice and for right!
Grant thou, O God, that through this sacrifice,
When blood has well atoned for ancient wrong,
That Ethiopia's Sons may raise their heads
And sing a louder, clearer, grander song."
Let it be so, when this dread war shall cease,
When hushed is every bitter cry of woe,
That all your children who to earth are spared,
In bonds of fellowship may firmer grow.
For none were better, stronger, nor more brave,
Than those of ours who sleep with ice-cold brow.
Let other nations rise and plead our cause,
And let them understand, who scorn us now!

SUNSET

MARY EFFIE LEE

SINCE Poets have told of sunset,
What is left for me to tell?
I can only say that I saw the day
Press crimson lips to horizon gray,
And kiss the earth farewell.

WAITING

JAMES WALDO FAWCETT

I DO not sleep when others sleep;
I wait and wonder, watch and weep.
I make a little song in sorrow
For those to sing who come tomorrow.

National · Association · for · the ··· Advancement · of · Colored · People.

THE HAITIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

AT the regular meeting of the National Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. last November, it was voted that James Weldon Johnson should return to Haiti to organize Haitian sentiment and to arrange for a delegation of Haitians to come to the United States and work for the restoration of Haitian sovereignty. It was felt that such a step was absolutely necessary if the evils of American occupation were to be corrected. Mr. Johnson was considered the best person for that task because he had made the investigation that brought the matter for the first time to the attention of the American people.

But the great amount of work to be done in the United States and the cost of another trip to Haiti, made Mr. Johnson decide to attempt to accomplish this delicate task through correspondence with the leading men he met while in Haiti. In this attempt he was successful. A number of letters were sent, pointing out the urgent need of the formation of a unified body in Haiti which would speak for the Haitian people. Not only could this organization wage an active campaign for the restoration of Haitian independence and the ending of the American occupation, but it could answer the great mass of counter-propaganda, derogatory to the Haitian people, which was being spread throughout America and the world to justify American interference in Haitian affairs.

As a result, in November *L'Union Patriotique d'Haïti* was formed. From the *Bulletin Mensuel* of *L'Union Patriotique* we quote:

"On November 17, 1920, in accord with the cherished wish of Mr. James Weldon Johnson, the devoted secretary-general of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, eighteen Haitian citizens, at the call of M. Georges Sylvain, former minister plenipotentiary of Haiti to Paris, met at Port-au-Prince in his law office, and decided to form an association, having as its prime object the working in accord with the defenders of the Haitian cause in the United States for the abolishment of all restrictions placed upon the full exercise of sovereignity and independence on the part of the Haitian government."

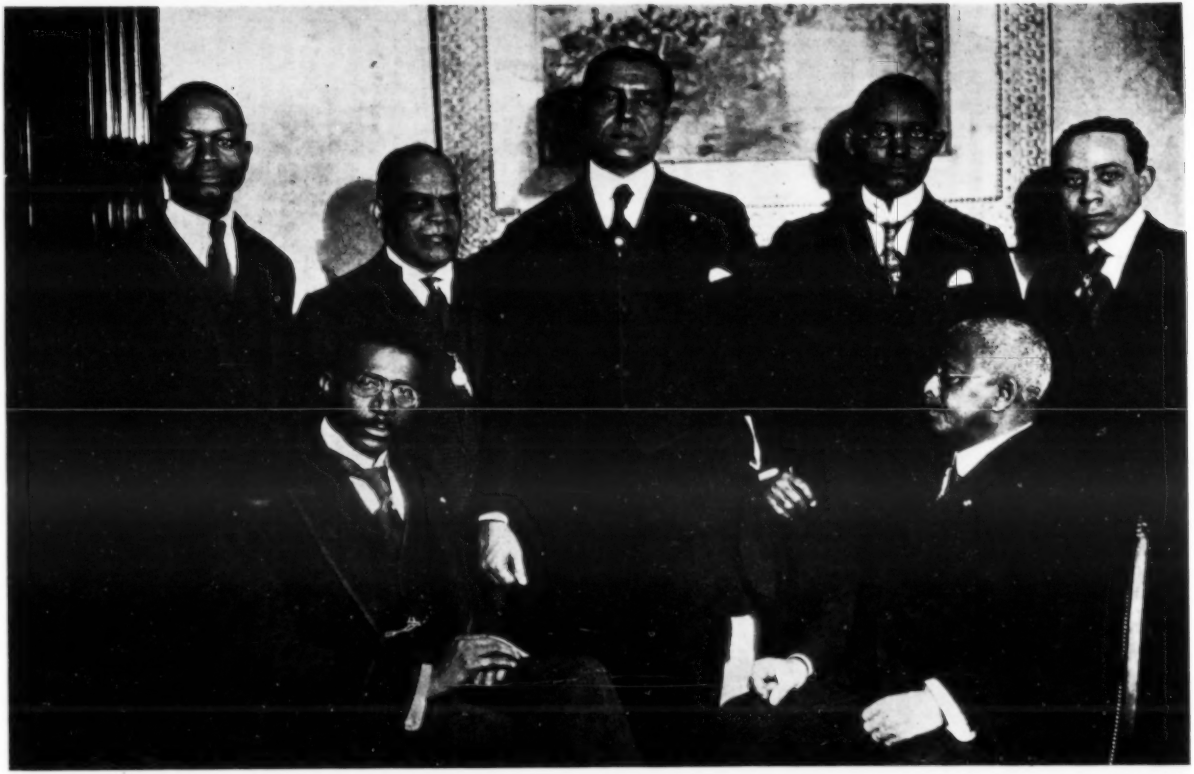
Through efforts put forth since that date, the Patriotic Union of Haiti is today a national organization, with branches in every town of the Haitian Republic. It has sent a commission to the United States composed of M. Pauleus Sannon, ex-Haitian Minister to the United States; M. Stenio Vincent, ex-Minister of the Interior of Haiti and president of the Haitian Senate at the time that it was dismissed at the point of a pistol in the hands of a United States Marine officer; and M. Perceval Thoby. Since their arrival they have drafted a memorial to the United States Congress, the essential points of the document being:

1. Immediate suppression of martial law (which has existed since September 2, 1915), and the military courts.
2. Immediate reorganization of the Haitian forces (police and military) *and consequently the withdrawal of the American occupation.*
3. Abrogation of the treaty, September 16, 1915. (This treaty, forced upon the Haitian people, practically made them foreswear their independence.)
4. The convocation, within a short time, of a constitutional assembly to draft a new Constitution for Haiti, the existing Constitution not having been made by representatives of the Haitian people, but forced upon them by bayonets in the hands of American Marines.

Messrs. Sannon, Vincent and Thoby have interviewed members of both houses of Congress relative to definite action by the 67th Congress. They will remain in America until such action is taken.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT DETROIT

THE greatest conference in the history of the N. A. A. C. P., according to all present indications, will be held in Detroit, Mich., June 26 to July 1. In-



—*Underwood & Underwood.*

THE LIBERIAN COMMISSION TO AMERICA.

Standing: S. P. Wolo, Dr. Ernest Lyons, C. L. Dennis, J. L. Morris, E. W. McGill.
Sitting: President C. D. B. King, Judge F. E. R. Johnson.

vitations have been sent to some of the most prominent individuals in America to address meetings, and from a number of them acceptances have already been received.

Mr. Moorfield Storey, our National President, who was prevented from attending the conferences at Cleveland and Atlanta because of illness, has announced that he will be present and will speak at the opening session on Sunday afternoon, June 26.

From Monday, June 27, through Friday, July 1, morning and afternoon business sessions will be held, at which time the problems of the branches and of the National Office will be discussed and acted upon. On each evening a mass meeting will be held, which will be addressed by speakers of national prominence. The National Office will be glad to receive suggestions from branches, members and friends regarding questions to be discussed and acted upon at Detroit. It is difficult to cover all of the ground necessary because of the immensity of the organization and the numerous problems which are constantly arising. We want, however, to do as much as possible, so that the Twelfth Annual Conference will be fruitful of results.

Branches are urged to consider as soon as possible whether or not they will be able to send delegates, and also the number of delegates to be sent. In localities distant from Detroit where the branch is small, several branches can combine and send one delegate. As far as possible, we hope that every branch will be represented. A cordial welcome is also extended to all members and friends of the Association to be with us at Detroit and help make the conference a great success.

Because of its central location, Detroit is excellently chosen and is an ideal place for the gathering together of many persons interested in the fight for freedom from prejudice for the Negro and in the success of the N. A. A. C. P.

The National Office is making efforts to secure special convention rates to the conference.

TWO-HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

IT has been a source of tremendous encouragement to see how the branches throughout the country are entering so eagerly into the plans for the drive for 250,000 members of the N. A. A. C. P. which takes place April 24 to May 8. Most of the branches have appointed their colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants; have appointed their various committees and have inaugurated already all of the plans of intensive preparation. Every branch that has not kept pace is urged to use every possible effort to get the drive organization actively functioning, so that when the drive closes we will have reached and surpassed our objective of *"A Quarter of a Million Members—A Force That Cannot Be Ignored."*

CAUSE OF THE NEGRO PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT HARDING

ON Monday, April 4, James Weldon Johnson conferred at the White House with President Harding relative to definite steps that should be taken to relieve oppressive conditions affecting colored people and causing friction between the races. Mr. Johnson told President Harding frankly of the great unrest among colored people and their dissatisfaction with conditions which allowed lynching, disfranchisement, peonage and other forms of racial injustice to be continued. He emphasized the fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, while holding to the right of the Negro to participate in the administration of the government by the appointment of colored citizens to office, was more interested in the enactment of effective measures to relieve oppressive conditions affecting the entire race.

Mr. Johnson urged upon the President, that he include in his first message to Congress a definite recommendation for the passage of a Federal anti-lynching law in accordance with the pledge in the Republican Party platform. The memorandum which was presented to the President read as follows:

April 4, 1921.

MEMORANDUM TO THE
HONORABLE WARREN G. HARDING,
President of the United States.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People earnestly requests the President to include in his message to Congress, convening April 11, a recommendation that it take action to end lynching, the most terrible blot on American civilization.

It earnestly urges that a wide and thorough investigation of peonage conditions be made by the Department of Justice. The

recent disclosures in Jasper County, Ga., reveal conditions that are unspeakable, but the Jasper County conditions are not isolated. There are similar conditions in nearly every Southern State, especially in the Mississippi Delta region. The Federal government has full power to investigate, punish and abolish peonage.

It earnestly urges an investigation of disfranchisement in the South, with a view to insuring to the Negro his right as an American citizen to vote under the identical qualifications required of other citizens.

It earnestly urges the appointment of a National Inter-racial Commission to make a thorough and sincere study of race conditions and race relations in the United States with particular reference to the causes of friction.

In addition to the above, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People again calls to the attention of the President the cause of the Haitian people and the necessity for a thorough Congressional investigation of both the military and civil acts of the American Occupation in that republic under the last administration, not only as a matter of justice to the Haitian people, but in the interest of the good name and traditions of the American Republic.

It also asks of this administration the appointment of colored assistant secretaries in the Departments of Labor and Agriculture. Such appointments would give the Negro official representation in the two phases of our national life where he needs most and suffers most.

Finally, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asks that the President, by executive order, abolish all race segregation in the department at Washington and in the United States Civil Service—that most humiliating and undemocratic practice initiated by the Democratic administration.

OUR VALIANT MARINES

ROTHSCHILD FRANCIS writes us from the Virgin Islands:

Enclosed you will find a circular and clipping of an outrage perpetrated on the peaceful inhabitants of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, of the United States, by coward Marines of the Navy; I am sure it will interest readers of THE CRISIS to learn of the manner in which we are treated by these devils. Please note they had rifles and passed the night guards in barracks (who we believe are their accomplices) to fight a peaceful colored people, because they protested against the Marines mal-treatment of their wives and children. Letters have been sent to the Secretary of the Navy, Senators France and LaFollette, "The Nation", "The Crusader", "The New York Call", and American Civil Liberties Union, asking them to help us in the fight for the removal of these half civilized men of the navy from our midst. We are counting on you to help.

* * *

The circular follows:

How U. S. Marines Celebrated the eve of the Fourth Anniversary of American occupation in St Thomas, Virgin Islands, of the United States, March 30, 1921.

(By the Editor of "The Emancipator".)

But for the decency of the colored inhabitants of St. Thomas last night, an act more damnable than deviltry would have been perpetrated by a most unrepresentative and disreputable gang of Law-breakers, who would rather call themselves the people's executors than their protectors. Imagine that from Saturday night some Marines stationed here together with some of the Sailors starting petty disturbances in that part of the town called "Back-of-all," and keeping up their war dance until last night when the culminating point was reached by a gang of about forty of these Marine law-breakers, arming themselves each with a rifle stepped bodly from Headquarters (the Barracks), and marched through the streets down to "Back of-all" shooting at anything imaginable, some of their bullets passing through the two story building of our citizen, Mr. J. Gimenez, mechanical electrician, entering through his window, destroying his large mirror, three and a half by two, lodging both in beam and ceiling, causing much discomfiture to his terror stricken wife and children. Sanitary Inspectors Wallace and Miller were chased off the streets by bullets hovering over and near their heads, they being forced to leave the Night-soil-car to the detriment of the tax-payers around the vicinity. What refletcion may not be gathered from this most ignoble action when consideration is taken as to the unhappy position of a defenseless people? Defenseless indeed, when to make the statement more clear the police were called off the streets. By whom is the question to be asked? We hope not by the Policemaster. It is a very critical position in which to place our good Governor Oman, who has always tried his utmost to prevent a repetition of anything looking like the fiasco of 1917, and we are persuaded to believe that he will so act upon this bunch of cowards as their actions merit.

Men of the Month.

MALACHI DUNMORE CORNISH was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1860. He was graduated from the Institute for Colored Youth in June, 1878. For 5 years he was a teacher in Wicomico, Md. In 1889 he entered the New Jersey State Teachers' Examination and received a First Grade State Certificate, entitling him to the principalship of any school in the State. He has served as principal of colored schools in Merchantville and Gouldtown and as supervising principal in Woodbury and Camden, N. J. At the Whittier School in Camden, Mr. Cornish had charge of 25 teachers and over a thousand pupils. In September, 1919, Mr. Cornish was retired on a pension of $1,500 per year, after 41 years of service.

Mrs. Cornish is a graduate of the Institute for Colored Youth. She was appointed a teacher in Harford County, Md., in October, 1879; 12 years later she was appointed principal of the Park Avenue School at North Woodbury, N. J., where she remained 28 years. She also has been pensioned.

The Honorable Casely Hayford, of Gold Coast, West Africa, is the son of the Rev. J. de Graft Hayford, who was the nephew of the Omanhin—that is Paramount Chief, Kweku Attah, of Cape Coast, and the son of James Hayford, who at one time served as Government resident at Comassie, Ashanti.

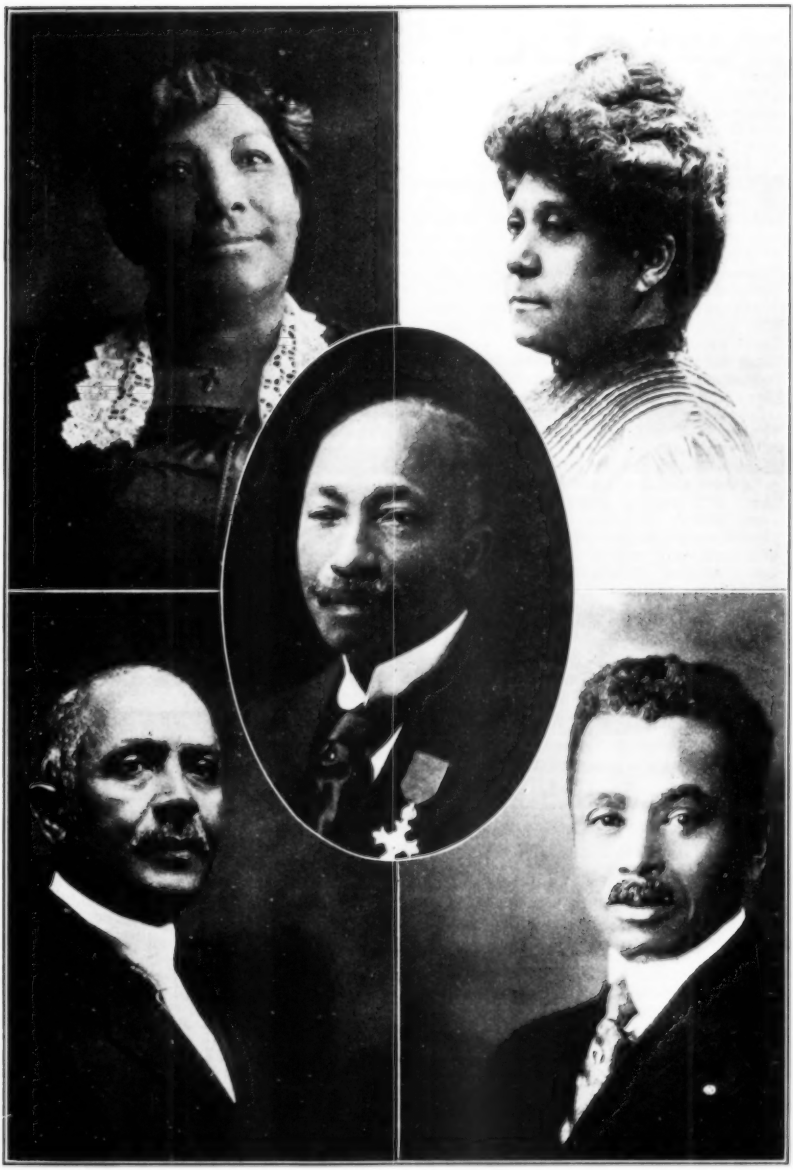
Mr. Hayford received his education at Wesleyan High School, Fourah Bay College and Cambridge University. In 1896 he was admitted to the Bar. He is a member of the Inner Temple of London and the leader of the Gold Coast Western Province Bar. Since 1903 he has written the following books: "Ethiopia Unbound", "Studies in Race Emancipation", "The Truth About the West African Land Question", and several pamphlets. In June, 1912, Mr. Hayford was a member of the deputation to the British Colonial Office on the Forest Bill; in September, 1916 he was appointed a member of the Legislation Council of the Gold Coast; in June, 1919, he was made an M. B. E., and on the occasion of his decoration by His Excellency Brigadier-General Guggisberg, the Governor said: "I know that besides being a fine barrister and a brilliant author, Mr. Hayford is a man who takes the deepest interest in his own country and is always willing to bring to the notice of the Government any matter for discontent that may arise and come to his notice."

In conjunction with Dr. Akiwandi Savage, of Nigeria, Mr. Hayford was instrumental in promoting the conference of Africans of British West Africa, which has become the National Congress of British West Africa, of which the Hon. P. Hutton-Mills is the president and he is the vice-president.

Mrs. Casely Hayford and her niece, Miss Kathleen Easmon, are now lecturing in the United States, as a means of raising a fund for a girls' school in Sierra Leone.

Joseph Hugh Evans Scotland was born in Antigua, British West Indies, and educated at St. Michaels Institute. He enlisted in the British Navy and became a resident of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Boston, Mass., where he became known as a tailor and an expert cloth and fur specialist. In New York City he was appointed to a position in the banking house of John H. Davis & Company. He was appointed Document Clerk in the Office of County Clerk Woolston, of Essex County, N. J., in 1908, being the first Negro to receive this appointment. At Newark, N. J., 15 years ago, Mr. Scott was elected Justice of the Peace; on November 2, 1920, he was elected by the Republicans as Justice of the Peace at Irvington, N. J., for a period of 5 years.

The late Mrs. Martha E. Tucker was a teacher, a school principal and a social worker of Washington, D. C. She served at Bowen and Sumner Schools and was retired from Logan School in September, 1920, after having completed 50 years of notable service. Mrs. Tucker's greatest achievement was the regeneration of the once notorious southwestern section of Washington, for which she labored over 25 years.



MRS. H. S. CORNISH

MRS. M. E. TUCKER

HON. CASELY HAYFORD

M. D. CORNISH

J. H. E. SCOTLAND

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

TO TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

TOUSSAINT, the most unhappy man of men!
Whether the whistling Rustic tend his plough
Within thy hearing, or thy head to now
Pillowed in some deep dungeon's earless den;—
O miserable Chieftain! where and when
Wilt thou find patience? Yet die not; do thou
Wear rather in thy bonds a cheerful brow:
Though fallen thyself, never to rise again,
Live, and take comfort. Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee; air, earth and skies;
There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee; thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

* * *

Wordsworth's sonnet written to L'Ouverture a century and some odd years ago held some prophetic words. Hayti, for whose emancipation Toussaint fought and died, in these days of her freshly threatened enslavement still finds *powers that will work for her and great allies,—agonies, love and man's unconquerable mind.*

* * *

The *Encore*, a new musical journal published by Clarence Cameron White, comes to us from Boston. We wish it much success.

* * *

E. D. Morel, the Man and His Work, by F. S. Cocks (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, England), has been issued. Just because Morel has participated, contrary to our expectations, in the German outcry against blacks in the French Army of Occupation, we read with interest his tribute to the industry of the native African:

He is speaking of the life of the native agriculturists of Nigeria:

"What a busy intensive life it is! From sunrise to sunset, save for a couple of hours in the heat of the day, every one appears to have his hands full. . . . The men driving the animals to pasture, or hoeing in the fields, or busy at the forge or dye-pit or loom; or making ready to sally forth to the nearest market with the products of the local industry. The women cooking their breakfasts, or picking or spinning cotton, or attending to the younger children, or pounding corn . . . or separating on flat slabs of stone the seed from the cotton lint. . . . The sowing or reaping, and the intermediate seasons, bring with them their several tasks. The ground must be cleared and hoed, and the sowing of the staple crops concluded before the early rains in May, which will cover the land with the sheet of tender green shoots of guinea corn, maize and millet, and, more rarely, wheat. When these crops have ripened the heads of the grain will be cut off, the bulk of them either marketed or stored. . . . The stalks . . . will be carefully gathered and stacked for fencing purposes. Nothing . . . is wasted in this country. . . . The bees receive particular attention for their honey and their wax. . . . Before harvest-time has dawned . . . the secondary crops come in for attention. Cassava and cotton, indigo and sugar-cane, sweet potatoes and tobacco, onions and ground nuts, beans and pepper, jams and rice, according to locality and suitability of the soil. . . . .

"It is a revelation to see the cotton-fields, the plants in raised rows three feet apart, the land having in many cases been precedently enriched by a catch-crop of beans. . . . The fields themselves are protected . . . by tall neat fencing of guinea-corn stalks, or reeds, kept in place by native rope of uncommon strength. . . . Equally astonishing are the irrigated farms . . . on the banks of the watercourses. The plots are marked out with the mathematical precision of squares on a chessboard, divided by ridges with frequent gaps permitting of a free influx of water from the central channel."

Of the Northern Nigeria farmer he writes:—

"Rotation of crops and green manuring is thoroughly understood . . . every scrap of fertilizing substance is husbanded by this expert and industrious agricultural people."

JAPAN AND YAP

JAPAN has issued her intentions as mandatory for the islands in the Pacific including Yap which were formerly Germany's possessions. The New York *Tribune* quotes her communiqué issued by the Tokio foreign office:

Reiteration is made of the intention "in consonance with the spirit of the mandate"

not to establish military or naval bases. The communication calls attention to the tendency to exaggerate the economic and strategic value of the Islands, "whose total area is smaller than Rhode Island," and points out that Yap contains only eight square miles, which is less than one-third of Guam, and that its harbors are barely capable of accommodating three steamers whose combined tonnage is not more than 9,000 tons. The island has no natural produce, it adds, and, except for its cable facilities, is a "worthless piece of barren soil in midocean."

"It might as well be said," the Foreign Office declares, "that the United States obtained control of the Atlantic seas by the purchase of the Virgin Islands as to say that, by the mandate to the islands in the South Pacific, Japan has staked a sea area of 4,000,000 square miles from Kamchatka, in the north, to the South Pacific islands."

The Foreign Office then characterizes as fabrications reports which have been circulating that Japan is shifting administrative headquarters for the Marshall Islands from Jaluit to Woese for strategic purposes, is preventing the landing of foreign merchants and is unlawfully interfering with American missionaries and closing the mission schools.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

THE miscarriage of the ideals of the "Woman's Party" was especially marked in the case of the deputation of colored women who attended the convention in Washington. Freda Kirchwey writes in *The Nation*:

The efforts—wholly unsuccessful—of the representatives of the colored women would form a tragic chapter of the same story. A delegation of 60 women sent by colored women's organizations in 14 States arrived in Washington several days before the convention. They requested an interview with Alice Paul so that they might take up with her the question of the disfranchisement of the women of their race. They were told Miss Paul was too busy to see them. They said they would wait till she had time. Finally, grudgingly, she yielded. The colored women presented their case in the form of a dignified memorial—which read as follows:

We have come here as members of various organizations and from different sections representing the five million colored women of this country. We are deeply appreciative of the heroic devotion of the National Woman's Party to the women's suffrage movement and of the tremendous sacrifices made under your leadership in securing the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

We revere the names of the pioneers to whom you will do honor while here, not only because they believed in the inherent rights of women, but of humanity at large, and gave themselves to the fight against slavery in the United States.

The world has moved forward in these 70 years and the colored women of this country have been moving with it. They know the value of the ballot, if honestly used, to right the wrongs of any class. Knowing this, they have also come today to call your attention to the flagrant violations of the intent and purposes of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the elections of 1920. These violations occurred in the Southern States, where is to be found the great mass of colored women, and it has not been made secret that wherever white women did not use the ballot, it was counted worth while to relinquish it in order that it might be denied colored women.

Complete evidence of violations of the Nineteenth Amendment could be obtained only by Federal investigation. There is, however, sufficient evidence available to justify a demand for such an inquiry. We are handing you herewith a pamphlet with verified cases of the disfranchisement of our women.

The National Woman's Party stands in the forefront of the organizations that have undergone all the pains of travail to bring into existence the Nineteenth Amendment. We can not then believe that you will permit this amendment to be so distorted in its interpretation that it shall lose its power and effectiveness. Five million women in the United States can not be denied their rights without all the women of the United States feeling the effect of that denial. No women are free until all are free.

Therefore we are assembled to ask that you will use your influence to have the convention of the National Woman's Party appoint a special committee to ask Congress for an investigation of the violations of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the elections of 1920.

Miss Paul was indifferent to this appeal and resented the presence of the delegation. Their chance of being heard at the convention was gone. A Southern organizer told the one active supporter of the colored women—a white woman and a delegate from New York—that the Woman's Party was pledged not to raise the race issue in the South; that this was the price it paid for ratification. But no such sinister motive is necessary to explain the treatment of the colored delegation; they were simply an interruption, an obstacle to the smooth working of the machine. Their leading members were not allowed to ride in the elevators of the Hotel Washington where the convention was held, until finally they made a stand for their rights. And only by the use of tactics bordering on Alice Paul's own for vigor and persistence, did their spokesman—the delegate from New York—get a moment to present a resolution in their behalf—a resolution which was promptly defeated and which left the question precisely where it stood.

Lide Gilhard Goldsmith, writing also in *The Nation*, faces the injustice of disfranchisement and intimates that it is a problem for the National Woman's Party:

I am not a member of said party, but if they stand ready to take the responsibility of making the fight for forcing the enfranchisement of the American colored woman, I am ready to join their ranks.

The East has its problem of the foreign-born women, but if they become citizens they have a right to a voice in the government under the Nineteenth Amendment. Why should the "South handle its own problems," or the "Californians solve their own problems," or any other part of the United States, as regards the right of the American woman to vote? The Nineteenth Amendment has been ratified. By what right can those who have charge of the registration offices disfranchise any woman for the reasons set forth by Mr. Pickens?

If, as Susan P. Frost says, in your symposium in the issue of February 16, "the Negro population in communities of the South, either predominates numerically, or is at the rate of half and half," that same Negro population is doing its part in the building up of the South, and because of that work the women as well as the men are entitled to cast their votes for the candidate who has their best interest at heart.

The Africans were brought into the United States by the white man and sold as slaves to the white man. We fought a war with the South to make those slaves free men and women, giving to them the right to citizenship of the United States. We seem still to have another war to fight: that against race and color prejudice.

GILPIN

THE controversy aroused by the possibility that the Dramatic League of New York would invite the distinguished Negro actor, Charles Gilpin, to its annual dinner, evoked a host of editorial comments. *Musical America* says:

Among intelligent and cultured people it is admitted that if there is one domain where there must be no prejudices on account of race, religion, even personality, it should be in that of art, music, drama, the sciences. Let it be the work, on the merits, and that alone, and this should be particularly true where the work is of such exceptional merit as to contribute to the cause of cultural progress.

Let us not forget, too, that we put into our Constitution as embodying our ideals as well as our ideas, that there shall be no prejudice in the United States on account of race, religion or previous condition of servitude.

I am forced to these reflections by an incident which has recently caused considerable stir and controversy, which focused about one Charles Gilpin, a Negro star actor.

When the question of his election as one of the guests at the Drama League dinner came up, several members refused to sit at the same table with a Negro. Others again, prominent members of the profession, stated that if he were not admitted, they would resign or at least stay away from the banquet.

The issue here raised is vital.

If a man does a great piece of work whether as actor or singer or composer, or as painter, dramatist, writer or sculptor, what has the color of his skin to do with it and especially in a country that has proclaimed to the world its freedom from such prejudice; though under the influence of our dominant Calvinism, we know that no Hebrew, no Roman Catholic could ever be elected President, and we further know, that with all our boast of freedom and a Statue of Liberty at the entrance to the port of New York, the Negro is virtually disfranchised in whole sections of this country. We have seen the same spirit come out through the strain, stress and horror of the war and cause us to discriminate against the works of the great German masters, though nearly all of them, including Wagner, were revolutionists and as anti-Prussian as they could well be.

* * *

This article draws a contrast between Old and New World methods which is greatly to the advantage of the former:

In this regard the old world is ahead of us, for while we discriminate against the works of Wagner, they were given in London, in Italy and even in Paris during the war or immediately thereafter. In these countries, too, the prejudices which shame us, scarcely exist. Europe did not refuse to receive Alexander Dumas, the great writer, because he had Negro blood in his veins. The Europeans have not discriminated against great artists because perhaps their personal lives did not conform to the best moral code. But we, who vaunt our democracy, who positively put, as I said, into our Constitution that we shall be free from prejudice, we present to the world the spectacle of being the most prejudiced people on earth.

We accept tens of thousands of ignorant peasants, barely able to read and write, from all parts of the world, but we exclude the educated Japanese gentleman and merchant.

Has not the time come for us to adopt a more broad-minded, more just attitude, especially to those who distinguish themselves in music, drama, the arts, the sciences, regardless of race, color, or religion or whether they live by the code, and that doesn't mean that we should for a moment depart from the highest standards in personal or social life.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* comments:

We think that the world of art, of music and of the stage will sooner or later have to make up its mind to fellowship colored persons of marked proficiency. There may or may not be sufficient basis for the theory that the Negro will never excel in mathematics, in the exact sciences or in chess-playing. But in acting, in oratory, in music and in painting or sculpture, if he can master the technique of the latter two, the once-enslaved race does offer something temperamentally distinctive, and compelling recognition.

Mr. Gilpin's own statement with reference to the issue so hotly discussed by the Drama League people is entirely temperate and self-respecting. He says:

I am honestly striving to present my art rather than myself to the public. . . . I have no right to pose as an object of compassion. . . . Against those who do not care to sit in the same dining room with me, I have no complaint. This only will I say: Thus far in the world's history, no race or profession has ever been permanently prevented from winning an equality rating for itself.

Neither Booker T. Washington nor Frederick Douglass, nor even the creator of D'Artagnan and the Count of Monte Cristo, the grandson of a Santo Domingo Negress, could have put more of personal dignity into an analysis of such a situation. But Alexander Dumas, developing in the broader and more catholic atmosphere of a Latin country, had no occasion for such an apologia.

THE ANTHROPOLOGIST SPEAKS

FRANZ BOAZ writes in the Yale *Review* on the probable disappearance of race consciousness:

The greatest hope for the immediate future lies in a lessening of the contrast between Negroes and whites which will bring about a lessening of class consciousness. As I have already pointed out, under present conditions a penetration of the white race by the Negro does not occur, while the effects of intermixture in which the fathers are white and the mothers Negro will lead in all probability to an increase of the amount of white blood in the Negro population. This should allay the fears of those who believe that the white race might deteriorate by race mixture. On the other hand, intermixture will decrease the contrast between the extreme racial forms and for this reason, this alone will lead to a lessening of the consciousness of race distinction. If conditions were ever such that it could be doubtful whether a person were of Negro descent or not, the consciousness of race would necessarily be much weakened. In a race of octoroons, living among whites, the color question would probably disappear.

There is absolutely no biological evidence which would countenance the assumption that race mixture of itself would have unfavorable results, that the children of white fathers and of mulatto or quadroon mothers would be inferior to their Negro ancestors. It would seem, therefore, to be in the interest of society to permit rather than to restrain marriages between white men and Negro women. It would be futile to expect that our people would tolerate intermarriages in the opposite direction, although no scientific reason can be given that would prove them to be detrimental to the individual. Intermixture between white males and Negro females has been common ever since Negroes were brought to our continent, and the efficiency of the modern attempts to repress this intermingling is open to grave doubt.

THE WOES OF INDIA

AT the National Convention of the Friends of Freedom for India, held recently in New York, the following charges were made against the alien rule of Great Britain in India:

We charge that for 150 years the official oligarchy of Great Britain has ruled and dominated India in the exclusive interests of the British Empire and that such rule has been opposed to the welfare of all the Indian people.

We charge that as a direct result of British exploitation, the native industrial system has broken down and has almost wholly disappeared so that workers in the native crafts have been forced to abandon their accustomed and preferred callings to work on the land and in factories in order to provide such foodstuffs and other products as British imperial necessities demand.

We charge that as general ignorance and illiteracy were a necessary condition to the successful exploitation of the resources and people of India, Great Britain has steadily and persistently cut off the means of education as is evidenced by the educational appropriation of $1,838,338 out of an annual budget of about $600,000,000. As a result the Indian people of today have not opportunities equal to those which existed prior to the time that Britain seized India.

We charge that through a carefully fostered system of scanty credit, excessive taxation, enforced exportation and beggarly pay, Great Britain has literally starved the people of India by the millions in spite of the fact that India, left to herself, would be able to raise sufficient food to nourish her entire population.

We charge that under British rule, native women have been drawn into the horrors of prostitution in order to satisfy the lust of the soldiery who, for the purpose of supporting the mastery of the foreign rule, have been maintained under unnatural conditions in tremendous numbers and at the expense of the Indian people.

COMPILED BY MADELINE G. ALLISON

MUSIC AND ART

AT the annual dinner of the Drama League in New York City, Charles S. Gilpin, the Negro star of "The Emperor Jones", was among 10 honored guests who were judged to have contributed most to the stage this season.

¶ *Musical America* says of H. T. Burleigh's new song, "Tell Me Once More": "With its flowing vocal phrases, the expressive rise and fall of its melody line, and its simple, yet beautifully managed accompaniment, it is a fine example of how much the composer can do for his lyric, to what a degree he can infuse it with warmth, color and imagination."

¶ Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's "Bamboula" has been rendered as the overture number at the Rivoli Theatre, New York City.

¶ The Coleridge-Taylor Association of Boston, Mass., has given a musicale of works by its members. Among the numbers were compositions by J. Shelton Pollen, Clarence Cameron White, Marietta Bonner, Eva Roosa Hutchins, Charity Bailey and R. Percival Parkham. The organization is conducting a series of 9 lecture-recitals. "Creole Folk Music" has been presented by Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, and "Sculpture" by Mrs. Meta Warrick-Fuller.

¶ In New York City, the Colored Players' Guild has presented two playlets written by its members, "The Niche", by Mrs. Dora C. Norman, and "Pitfalls of Appearances", by Mr. G. A. Woods. A purse of $100 was given to the Circle for Negro Relief.

¶ Alfred H. Johnson, the Negro baritone, has been touring the South in recitals at colored schools. At a concert in Germantown, Pa., he was assisted by Carl R. Diton, as pianist. Mr. Johnson is a Lockwood scholarship student of Yale University.

¶ Mr. A. H. Woods, of New York, has signed a 3 year contract with Bert Williams, the Negro comedian. Mr. Williams will appear next season in a musical play, "The Pink Slip."

¶ Adolph Klauber, of New York City, who presented Charles Gilpin, the Negro star, in "The Emperor Jones," is arranging to produce "Nobody Knows," a musical comedy, with a cast of 30 Negroes, among whom will be Creamer and Layton.

¶ Students of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., have presented Shakespeare's "Hamlet", under the direction of Mary L. Strong. A. Jackson-Rigell acted the leading role, and other participants were Mrs. J. B. Watson, Mrs. P. M. Davis, W. E. King, Ralph Harris, Charles Perkins, Julian Barnett, Burnett Hudson, H. W. Thurman and E. S. Hope.

¶ Of a recital by Roland Hayes, William Atheling says in the *New Age:* "His rhythm sense is unsurpassed by anyone now singing in London. It is not necessary to have a book of the words. Whether English, French, or Italian, Mr. Hayes enunciates each one so that the hearer can understand it. . . . I can at the moment think of no singer who employs so many different qualities of voice, from operatic delivery to a singing which is almost speech. It goes without saying that the Negro Spirituals filled the audience with enthusiasm." *West Africa* adds: "At the piano Mr. Lawrence B. Brown proved himself a worthy colleague. Possessing a delicate, almost womanly touch, he combined with his technique that sympathy which marks the perfect accompanist."

¶ "The Mayor of Jim Town," a Negro musical comedy, is to be produced in New York City this spring. The book is by Miller & Lyle and the lyrics and music by Sissle & Blake, Negroes.

MEETINGS

THE North Carolina Negro Farmers' Congress has been held at Brick School, Bricks, N. C., with 2,000 Negroes in attendance. Sixty per cent. of those present are farm owners; 57, taken at random, are paying taxes on 7,000 acres of land. Mr. T. S. Inborden, principal of Brick School, is president of the organization.

¶ The 6th annual National Race Congress of America, Inc., "Reconstruction Session," will convene in Washington, D. C., May 4-7.

¶ A. Y. M. C. A. conference will convene at Coleman College, Gibsland, La., April 27—May 2.

¶ The Northwestern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will meet in Phoenix, Ariz., July 18-21.

¶ The National Association of Negro Musicians will hold its 3rd annual convention, July 26-28, in Nashville, Tenn. Manuscripts by Negro composers should be submitted not later than June 1, to Carl Diton, 432 North Fifty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

THE salaries of two nurses, Miss Mae Lee and Mrs. Vivian Nash, doing health work on the staff of the Atlanta Urban League, are provided by the colored churches, fraternal organizations and insurance companies of the city.

¶ For the first time in the history of the state, a colored woman has been appointed as matron in the Recorder's Court of Atlanta, through the efforts of the League.

¶ Seventy-five delegates in a tri-state (South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama), Big Brother and Big Sister conference, under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban League, voted to become a permanent organization, meeting annually.

¶ A group of young business, social and clerical women workers in Boston, Mass., have formed an Urban League Auxiliary for volunteer community welfare under the direction of Miss Mabelle Brewer.

¶ The Boston Urban League is a charter organization of the new Boston Council of Social Agencies.

¶ The St. Louis Urban League has organized committees to provide entertainment and recreation and to assist in mending for soldiers in the U. S. Public Health Hospital.

¶ T. Arnold Hill, of the Chicago Urban League, reported April 1: 15,000 colored men and women are out of employment, 1,000 of whom are homeless. The colored churches and social agencies, using the League as a clearing house to recommend those eligible for relief, are sheltering 150 men each night and serving 300 meals a day. On March 20, 17,261 meals had been served; 6,473 men have been furnished shelter since January 1.

¶ The Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Louisville Urban Leagues have done similar work. The colored social agencies in Louisville established a shelter for homeless men in the basement of the Y. M. C. A. The Detroit League collects and disburses money given by the churches for relief of persons in neighboring towns not cared for by the City Department of Public Welfare.

¶ The persistence of the industrial and placement secretaries of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia resulted in the placement of 268 persons during January and February, when unemployment was at its height. At an industrial conference called by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. L. Manly, the industrial secretary, outlined the economic loss to the Philadelphia business interests caused by race prejudice.

¶ William Ashby, of the New Jersey Urban League, has made openings for colored women in two dressmaking establishments in Newark; one in which they do the machine work and the other in which they will be employed as drapers.

FRATERNITIES

THE Knights of Pythias, Inc., in Florida, has resources of $277,291; since 1912 the organization has paid $309,210 in death claims. Mr. W. W. Andrews is Grand Chancellor.

¶ The Negro Masonic Order of Alabama has $130,000 in available cash and $70,000 in other resources. Mr. W. T. Woods is Grand Master.

¶ Negro Elks at Hartford, Conn., have secured property for a club house, at a cost of $60,000. The building will consist of club rooms and a large auditorium.

EDUCATION

EARL ALEXANDER has been selected as a member of Ohio State University Debating Team. Mr. Alexander is one of the editors of the *Sphinx*, official organ of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

¶ Beatrice Pennman, a Negro student at Ohio State University, is an associate editor of the *Phoenix*, a freshman publication.

¶ The Colored Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association has convened in its 10th annual session at Virginia Union University. The annual track meet will be held May 14 at Howard University.

¶ John Diamond DuPee Wilkerson, a Negro art-law student of Western Reserve

University, Cleveland, Ohio, has been awarded the gold "R" debating pin.

¶ Two colored boys at Gary, Ind., have enrolled in a Russian school, where they are studying the language, history and literature of Russia.

¶ Howard University becomes the first Negro institution to promote graduate work by the establishment of fellowships. Recipients receive compensation from the University for limited service.

¶ Yearly scholarships to the amount of $200 are to be given by the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity to one or more of its undergraduate members. The fraternity will also make an annual award of the golden laurel wreath to one graduate member for meritorious achievement.

¶ At the University of Pennsylvania, Fletcher S. Manson has been graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in Political Science.

¶ At Columbia University, New York City, Negro students have established Omicron Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

¶ Beginning April 14 and continuing 4 consecutive weeks, a post-graduate course for Negro physicians will be conducted at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

¶ The Alumni Association of Hampton Institute is raising a fund of $30,000 to erect a grandstand and equip an athletic field.

¶ Laura A. Oden, a 17 year old colored student, of Mechanics Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn., won the first place in a competitive essay contest. She is the only Negro in a class of 30 students. The title of her essay was "The Art of Tactfulness."

¶ The cornerstone of Auburn Branch of the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga., has been laid. The building will cost $50,000. It will be the first branch of the library for Negroes in Atlanta.

¶ Joberta Des Mukes, a Negro student of literature, has been admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the Harvard-Radcliffe Graduate School. Miss Des Mukes is a graduate of Howard University, '19.

¶ For the academic year, 1919-20, Kelly Miller, Jr., served as assistant in the Ballistic Institute of the Department of Physics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Miller is now with the Madsen Electrical Research Laboratory, New York City.

¶ The statement—which went the rounds of the white and colored press—that Morehouse College had lost only one football game in 20 years, is incorrect. Morehouse has been defeated several times within this period.

¶ The Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit, at Howard University, has completed its organization as a Battalion of Infantry by the addition of a band of 48 pieces. The unit has an enrollment of over 400.

¶ Through the General Education Board, annual appropriations amounting to $209,700 have been made for Negro education. These include $80,000 to the Jeanes Foundation toward salaries for supervising industrial teachers; $68,000 for teachers' salaries in country training schools in 13 Southern States; and $28,000 for teachers' salaries in summer schools in 12 Southern States.

¶ The Senate and House have passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to make Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City, Mo., a State University. The school was founded in 1912, and has an endowment fund of $250,298; its campus of 444 acres and buildings are valued at $250,000. Walthall L. Moore, the recently elected Negro Legislator, is sponsor for the bill.

¶ Howard University's appropriation was not decreased as the House bill proposed, although the large increase hoped for was refused. For 1921-22, its appropriation is $280,000, an increase of $37,000 over last year.

POLITICS

AT Hamtramack, Mich., Ordine H. Toliver, a Negro, has been elected to the City Council by the Victory Party.

¶ In Chicago, Ill., Louis B. Anderson, a Negro, is serving his third term as Alderman; formerly he was assistant corporation counsel.

THE CHURCH

AT Fort Smith, Ark., the Rev. James A. Stout, assistant to the General Secretary of Church Extension in the C. M. E. Church, raised $1,825 in three weeks.

¶ The Progress of the Presbyterian Church in Africa during the past 20 years, according to the Rev. A. L. Edmiston, is as follows: 6 stations manned by 50 missionaries, 10 organized churches officered by natives, 477 outstations manned and officered by natives, 2 ordained native ministers, 687

Christian volunteer native workers, 20,000 Christian natives. There are 429 day schools with 16,164 pupils and 856 paid native teachers. The Sunday Schools number 460 with 854 teachers and 32,075 pupils.

¶ The Methodist Episcopal Church has established a Bureau of Colored Work with a Negro executive secretary, Dr. W. A. C. Hughes.

¶ The A. M. E. Church has planned a 3 year drive for $5,000,000. Of this sum $1,500,000 is for education; $500,000 for church extension; $500,000 for a pension fund for aged and super-annuated ministers; $250,000 for social service work; $1,000,000 for home and foreign mission work; $1,250,000 for the liquidation of debts and for increasing equipment in schools. John R. Hawkins, of Washington, D. C., is director of the drive.

¶ The Rev. William H. Dean, of Ames Memorial M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., reports 564 conversions and 809 accessions since June of last year; $16,000 has been raised for all purposes and $2,600 for missionary work.

CRIME

THERE has been a race riot at Springfield, Ohio. A drunken policeman, who attempted to maltreat a Negro, and 20 Negroes and whites were killed.

¶ On the farm of John Williams, Jasper County, Ga., there were 11 peonage murders.

¶ There have been the following lynchings since our last record:

Versailles, Ky., March 13, Richard James; murder.

Polk County, Fla., March 14, William Bowles; insulting woman.

Hope, Ark., March 15, Browning Tuggle; assaulting woman.

Water Valley, Miss., March 20, Adolphus Ross; attacking woman.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Arthur Jennings; murder.

Hope, Ark., March 22, Phil Slater, shot; assaulting woman.

INDUSTRY

GOVERNOR SPROUL has appointed Edward W. Henry, a Negro of Philadelphia, as an adjuster in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau. His salary is $2,000 per year with traveling expenses.

¶ Negroes in St. Louis, Mo., have formed the St. Louis Realtors' Association. One of its purposes will be to make more and better residence districts for colored people.

¶ In 1911, Negroes in Virginia incorporated the Elk Run Telephone Company, with a capital of $5,000. During the first year of business the company built and operated 11 miles of service; today 40 miles of wire and connection are being operated for over 90 subscribers. Messrs. T. C. Tyler is president and E. A. Blackwell, secretary and general manager.

¶ The colored Ideal Investment Company, of St. Louis Mo., owns $120,000 worth of real-estate, with a rental income of $12,000 annually. Its capital stock is to be increased from $100,000 to $200,000. Transactions are being made for the purchase of $80,000 worth of additional property and the erection of a $400,000 office building. Mr. J. M. Nimocks is president of the company.

¶ Negroes have organized the Ovington Hotel Company, Inc., and capitalized at $500,000, to erect a hotel in Atlantic City, N. J. John W. Lewis, of Washington, D. C., is president.

¶ The colored firm of Scott Bond & Co., at Helena, Ark., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The petition lists liabilities of $550,000 and assets of $1,000,000. Mr. Scott Bond has been reported to be the wealthiest Negro in Arkansas.

¶ In December, 1916, Mr. R. S. Morgan, a Negro in New York City, organized the 50 Per Cent. Profit Sharing Company, capitalized at $50,000. The company now has assets of $227,532 and liabilities $178,902. Since its first year of operation the company has declared an annual dividend of 13½%.

¶ The Bankers' Fire Insurance Company has been formed by Negroes at Durham, N. C. It has an authorized capital of $500,000, over $135,000 of which has been paid in. Mr. W. G. Pearson is president.

¶ Three white superintendents at Sumrail, Miss., have been fined $10,750 for maltreating Negro laborers. This is the first time in the history of the state for white men to be punished for such an offense.

¶ The Hotel Dale Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., since March, 1920, has sold 6,636 shares of preferred and 6,575 shares of common stock, amounting to $66,360 and $65,750, respectively; it has paid to agents $21,436; Hotel Dale, $34,564; the balance due on deferred sales is $76,109; the expenses have been $7,763.

¶ Negroes of Spartansburg, S. C., have capitalized at $10,000 the Woodward Trust and Loan Company, to engage in the handling of real estate.

¶ The Commercial Bank of Wilson, N. C., capitalized at $50,000, has been organized by Negroes. One of the promoters, Mr. J. D. Reid, sold $39,000 worth of stock in 30 days, 99% of which represented cash.

¶ Former Lt. Henry O. Flipper, who served as Spanish interpreter to the Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate in 1919, has been appointed special assistant to the secretary in the Alaska Engineering Commission. His salary is $4,000 per year.

¶ In the colored section of New York City, Mr. C. W. Anderson, a Negro, is conducting a market with a stock valued at $18,000. He employs 7 clerks and does an annual business of $50,000.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

RUBEN CARTER is the first Negro to be appointed a traffic policeman in New York City. His post is in Harlem—the Negro section.

¶ "Jim Crow" signs in the government departments at Washington, D. C., have been removed.

¶ Twenty-two Negroes at Evanston, Ill., have contributed $100 each toward a Community Home, which will include a store, offices and a lodge hall.

¶ Frederick Brooks and William Waller, Negroes, have been awarded $500 each at Philadelphia, Pa., for having been ejected from a car of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis line.

¶ At Burlington, N. J., Edward Lane, a Negro, has served as foreman of a jury at the County Court.

¶ At an expenditure of $25,000, Negroes at Roanoke, Va., have opened the new Burrell Memorial Hospital—a modern institution with 35 beds and an operating section of 4 rooms.

¶ Clarence Gregg, a Negro at Kansas City, Mo., has perfected a machine gun which will carry 1,400 cartridges; it can be fired without the immediate attention of the operator.

¶ Students of Howard University have formed the Howard University College Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Oscar C. Brown is president.

¶ Lillian Beale has been awarded a verdict of $100 by Judge Adams against the Spoehr's Candy Shop, Chicago, Ill., for discrimination.

¶ William H. Carter, a Negro of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed a Special Deputy Sheriff.

¶ The property in the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, D. C., which has been held in trust for 25 years—has been turned over to Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, president of the Frederick Douglass Historical and Memorial Association. The association has 9 women trustees and an advisory board of 15. Mrs. Napier has been elected treasurer for life.

¶ At East Liberty, Pa., Charles H. Stewart, a Negro, has been appointed to the Bureau of County Detectives.

¶ The New Jersey Assembly has passed a Civil Rights Bill drawn by Dr. W. G. Alexander, the recently elected Negro legislator.

¶ Near Cedar Grove, La., Gus Salomon, a Negro, who owns 2,200 acres, is organizing the town of "Salomon" for Negroes.

¶ Dr. Henry C. Stevens, of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed one of the city's vaccine physicians, being the first Negro appointee.

¶ Through work of the branch of the N. A. A. C. P. at Seattle, Wash., a bill providing against the intermarriage of Negroes and white people has met defeat in the State Legislature.

¶ Claude McKay, the Negro writer, has been made a co-editor of the *Liberator*, a radical white magazine of New York City. The other editors are Max Eastman, Floyd Dell and Robert Miner.

¶ New York City has 158,088 Negro inhabitants, making it the largest center of Negroes on the Western Hemisphere.

¶ Representative Patton, of Nashville, Tenn., has introduced a measure to provide separate entrances and exits for Negro passengers on street cars.

¶ The Savings Bank of Danville, the first Negro banking institution in Danville, Va., chartered in September, 1919, and capitalized at $50,000, has recently purchased, at a price of $25,000, a four-story brick building to be used as a banking house, situated almost in the center of the business section of that city. The resources of this bank are now $150,000.

These items are culled from letters and clippings. Every effort is made to insure their accuracy, but mistakes sometimes occur. We are glad to correct essential errors.

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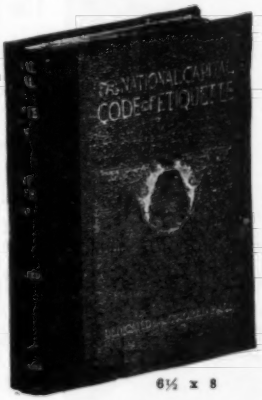

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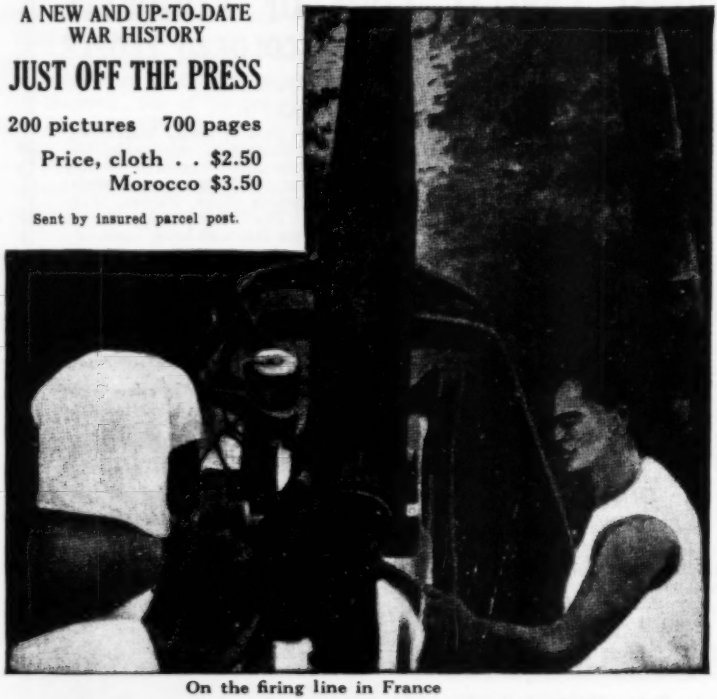

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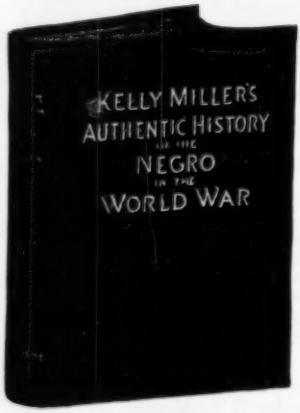

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27th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VA., INC. (Condensed)

The SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VA., INC., notes with a high regard the timely and insistent demand of our people for Facts and Figures from corporations and institutions appealing to them for patronage and investment. The Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc., has annually published full and accurate statements of its Income and Disbursements, as well as its Assets and Liabilities: And it has given wide distribution of this matter to its membership and the public. This was done despite the criticism of competitors and other uninformed persons: who said that, "since our people were not up on financial matters, the time and money spent in preparing and publishing such information was simply a waste of efforts and good money." But the Southern Aid management knew that the race was making rapid strides of advancement in education, business and finance, and would, therefore, soon be alive to such matters. Today's "Show Me" spirit of our people compensates us for our efforts and convinces the critics that the people now demand more than Names and Promises as inducements for their support or investment. Therefore the Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc., takes great pleasure in spreading before the public its 27th Annual Financial Statement for consideration.

RECEIPTS

Jan. 1, 1920, Cash Balance Brought Forward	$145,076.94
Dec. 31, 1920, Annual Income	712,647.58
Gross Receipts for 1920	$857,724.52

DISBURSEMENTS

Dec. 31, 1920, Total Paid Out (Including investments made during the year)	$759,036.35
Cash Balance, Dec. 31, 1920	$98,688.17

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash Balance	$ 98,688.17	Capital Stock	$ 30,000.00
Real Est. (Free of all Liens)	303,252.67	Deposits of Employees	15,203.89
Real Estate Mortgages	71,599.60	Ledger Accounts	10,488.00
Federal, State and City Bonds	62,838.00		
Furniture and Fixtures	7,000.00	SURPLUS FUND	493,046.57
Bills Receivable	1,358.15		
Inventories, Sundry Accts.	4,001.87		
Total	$548,738.46	Total	$548,738.46

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	$ 523,046.57
Total Amount of Claims Paid to December 31, 1920	$2,170,734.86

The above verified record of great achievement does not satisfy us: We are therefore planning for greater growth thru better and larger service to our policyholders in the hours of sickness, accidents and death: In opening more avenues of employment to more of our people: And by supporting and co-operating with other Race Enterprises.

The unstinted and liberal support of our policyholders has made it possible for us to attain this splendid position in finance: Therefore the conservation of their best interests shall always receive our first consideration.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VA., INC.

Home Office: 527 N. Second St., Richmond, Va.

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	DEAR LITTLE BOY OF MINE "	Carroll Clark
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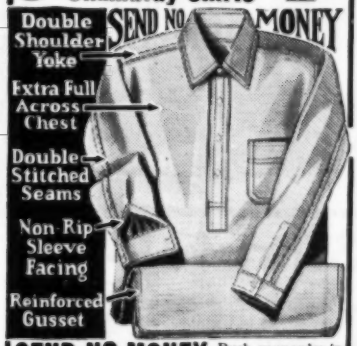

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